

9-30-1967

Kabul Times (September 30, 1967, vol. 6, no. 154)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 30, 1967, vol. 6, no. 154)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1570.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1570>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.





MONETARY REFORM PLAN APPROVED

IMF, World Bank OK Scheme To Finance World Trade

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 30, (Reuter).—Financial leaders of 107 nations Friday unanimously approved a sweeping plan aimed at reforming the non-communist world's monetary system.

The scheme provides for the creation under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of "supplementary drawing rights"—a system of new credits—mainly to help finance the world's expanding trade.

Approval came at the end of a five-day annual meeting of the IMF and its sister organisation, the World Bank.

The session was marked by a clash between the six European Common Market countries and other participants over the timing and extent of a wider reform of the operation of the fund itself.

France and West Germany, in particular, urged a bigger voice for the Common Market group in the future handling of the fund's policies.

They linked the implementation of the scheme for supplementary drawing rights with the wider reform issue. But the United States and Britain, backed by many other nations, maintained that the scheme should not be delayed by the more controversial over all problem.

The conference wound up the adoption of a resolution satisfying both viewpoints.

It instructed the fund's executive directors to report back by March 31 on details both for the supplementary drawing rights scheme and for reform of the fund's present practices.

Next stage in the battle will come

in mid-November when finance ministers of the six are expected to spell out their reform demands.

It will then be for the fund executive directors to find out whether agreement with them is possible. In any case, implementation of the scheme would appear to be at least two years away, observers said.

Ministers Approve Arab Fund Plan

CAIRO, Sept. 30, (DPA).—The conference of Arab information ministers currently meeting in Bizerta, Tunisia, has approved financing of an Arab propaganda fund of two million sterling, Radio Cairo said yesterday.

The Arab states not affected by the war with Israel are to contribute one million pounds, and the members of the Arab League another million.

The decision was reported to have been taken at the third session of the conference, in which all delegations participated. The directors of the European offices of the Arab League were also present.

At the same session it was also decided that the permanent committee for Arab information should study projects on which the money is to be spent.

The result of the investigation will then be submitted to the final meeting of the Arab information ministers' standing committee, scheduled for this afternoon.

UAR REJECTS MOVE FOR DIRECT PEACE TALKS

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 30, (Reuter).—The UAR yesterday rejected Israeli proposals for direct peace negotiations and repeated demands for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops behind the lines occupied before the June war.

UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, in a major address to the UN General Assembly, also said: "We do not believe that the General Assembly can possibly hold a position whereby the elimination of the consequences of aggression can be a matter for bargaining or negotiations."

The UAR statesman denied that his country had ever planned to attack Israel and disclosed that President Nasser had formally notified President Johnson that the UAR "would not initiate any use of force and would not go beyond its position of defence."

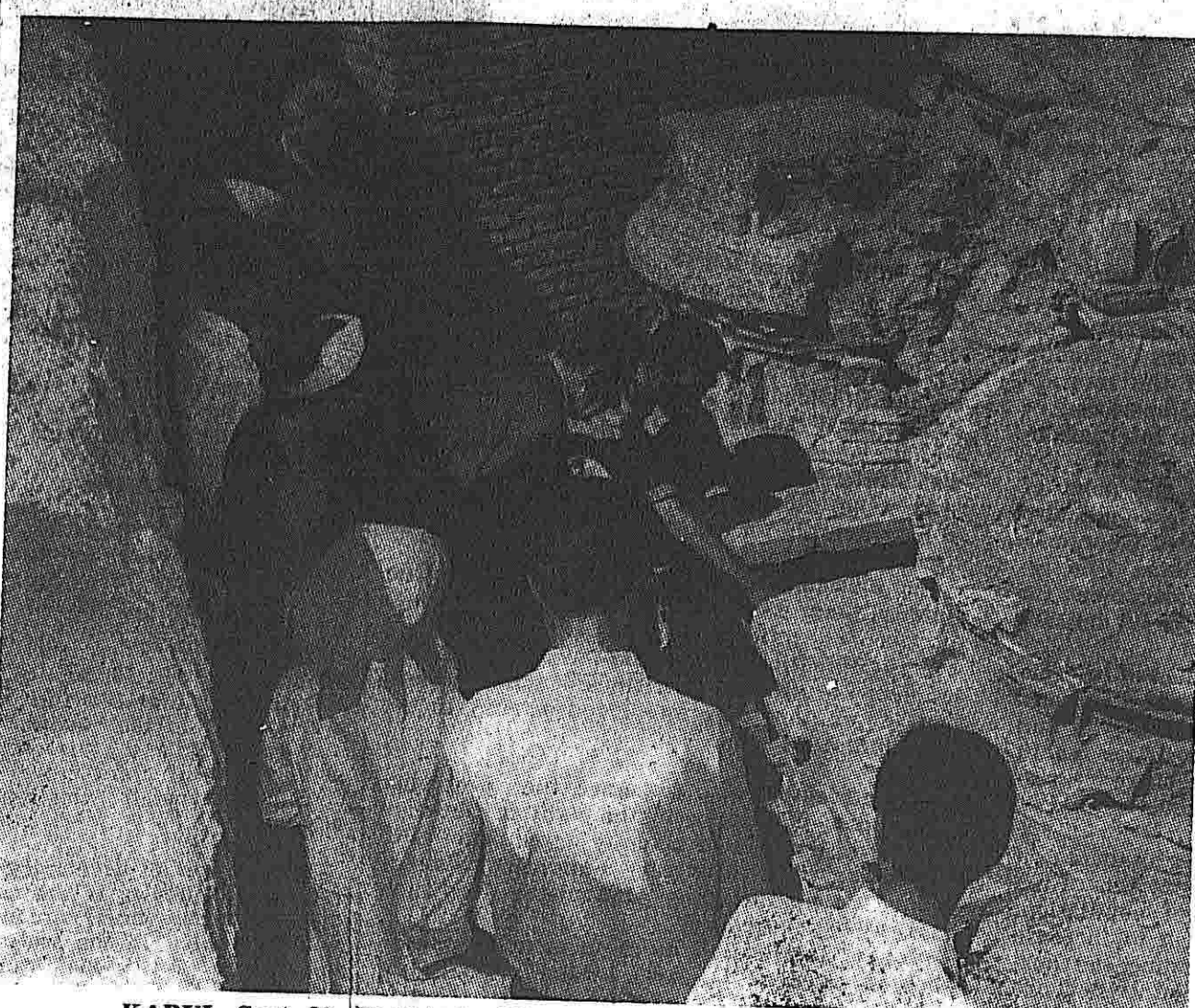
The fact that before the outbreak of war the UAR Vice President agreed to go to Washington for talks on the crisis illustrated that the UAR had taken "all possible steps on its part to prevent any deterioration in the situation," Riad said.

But the effort failed "because aggression had already been planned to take place on June 5."

The minister expressed understanding for those countries which subscribed to the idea of direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab states.

But if the UAR were to allow the withdrawal of aggressive forces from the territory of member states to be a matter subject to bargaining, it would be negating the whole principle of territorial integrity and

HANOI, Sept. 30, (Tass).—Men of the Vietnamese Peoples Army brought down two American aircraft and damaged many others Thursday during an American air raid on the port of Haiphong, the Vietnamese news service reports.



KABUL, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—Minister of Information and Culture Abdul Raouf Benawa yesterday visited the excavation site in Hadah in Nangarhar province. Italian Ambassador Antonio Sanfelice Montefiore, Prof. Abdul Hal Habibi, president of the Historical Society and Shahi Bai Mustamandi, director general of the department for preservation of historical monuments, accompanied Benawa. Information and Culture Minister Benawa (upper left) and Prof. Tucci (centre) inspect the Hadah excavations.

Syrian Cabinet Reshuffled

DAMASCUS, Sept. 30, (DPA).—Syrian Prime Minister Youssef Zayeen Thursday reshuffled his cabinet, retaining, however, such key figures as Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhous, Interior Minister Mohammad El-Ashau, Finance Minister Mufaq El-Shoraji, and Defence Minister Major General Hafez El-Assad.

Ten ministers were replaced, including Oil Minister Dr. Takla and Information Minister Mohammad Al Zubi.

The two latter portfolios went to Ahmad El-Hassan and Habib Haddad, respectively.

Eye Clinic Project Under Study; 15-Acre Site Chosen

By A Staff Writer

The National Organisation of Ophthalmic Rehabilitation (NOOR) is planning to build an eye clinic in Darulaman, Kabul. The Public Health Ministry has allocated 15 acres of land for this purpose.

Plans for the clinic are now being studied by the headquarters of NOOR in England, according to Deputy Minister of Public Health Abdul Rahman Hakim.

The Public Health Ministry and NOOR signed a protocol for cooperation in 1966. Since then a four-member NOOR team, comprising two doctors, a nurse and a pharmacist, has been working in various hospitals and clinics in Kabul, Kunduz, Kandahar, Herat and Nangarhar.

Seven hundred eye operations have been performed with the help of the team in the provinces and 136 in Kabul.

NOOR plans to help the Public Health Ministry make a survey of eye diseases among school and college students around the country.

Until the new clinic is built, Dr. Hakim said, NOOR personnel will continue to work in various hospitals in Kabul and pay more frequent visits to provinces.

NOOR has also helped in establishing the centre for the blind, where the blind are trained in various crafts and taught braille. There

are now 57 blind people on the centre's rolls.

Next week three eye specialists will arrive here from England to work for 10 days in hospitals here and in some of the provinces.

The NOOR-Public Health Ministry protocol of 1966 provides for training of two eye specialists, five nurses and two opticians for eye clinics in Afghanistan.

Johnson Declares Readiness To Talk To Ho And Others

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 30, (Reuter).—President Johnson declared last night that "I am ready to talk tomorrow with Ho Chi Minh and other chiefs of state concerned" in an effort to open Vietnam peace talks.

Hurricane Leaves 100,000 Homeless

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30, (DPA).—More than 100,000 people are homeless in northeast Mexico following hurricane Beulah, which cut a swath of death and destruction on a fortnight's rampage across the Caribbean into the Gulf of Mexico area.

Damage in Mexico from Beulah, whose winds attained velocities of up to 180 km. an hour, was estimated at some \$80 million.

Torrential rain followed in Beulah's wake, which caused widespread damage to citrus fruits and cotton fields in the fertile Rio Grande Valley area.

The rainfall was beginning to subside in some areas Thursday.

Some 15,000 tourists were cut off from the rest of the world in the Pacific resort town of Acapulco, favourite holiday spot of movie stars and other celebrities.

Another 2,500 motorists were stranded between Acapulco and Mexico City, where bridges were down and roads inundated.

In Mexico City, six people were killed and seven injured when several houses collapsed after their foundations had been weakened by the heavy rain.

U.S. President Lyndon Johnson yesterday flew over areas of Texas devastated by the hurricane.

Thursday Johnson responded to a request from Mexican President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz and sent six additional U.S. helicopters to assist flood victims in the Mexican state of Guerrero.

Kiesinger Replies To Stoph Note

BONN, Sept. 30, (AFP).—West Germany is prepared to open talks with the East German government on a programme aimed at normalising the coexistence of the two parts of Germany, Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said yesterday.

Replying to a letter sent him a fortnight ago by East German Premier Willi Stoph, the Chancellor said such talks should be held at the level of secretaries of state—that is, by senior civil servants.

The aim should be to lay down rules for and make the coexistence between the two Germanies more human, according to Kiesinger's letter.

The message was sent to East Berlin by special courier.

PROVINCIAL ED HEADS MEET

By Our Own Reporter

The 11th annual meeting of the heads of provincial departments of education was opened this morning by education Minister Mohammed Osman Anwari.

This year, Anwari said the participants will have the opportunity to study the ministry's programme of action for the next five years.

The third education plan, more so than the first two, is concerned with balanced development of education in the country, the minister said.

"As the plan will mostly be carried out by you," said the minister, addressing the participants, "it is important that you discuss it, and acquire thorough knowledge of it."

"The fact that resolutions passed by the past meetings of directors were largely put into action was encouraging," Dr. Anwari said.

The provincial directors of education hold a meeting in Kabul every year to discuss problems they face in their province. Problems inside and outside schools are discussed with authorities in the Ministry of Education who attend the meeting to hear and exchange views with the directors.

The meeting this year, as in the past will be headed by President of the Department of Primary Education Abdul Habib Hamidi. The meeting will last for nine days.

Main topics to be discussed this year, Hamidi said, will be construction of new schools opening of schools in new areas and acquisition of books and furniture.

Racial War In Africa Foreseen

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 30, (DPA).—Racial discrimination in southern Africa might one day cause a conflict of gigantic proportions which would engulf the whole of the African continent, a Latin American statesman told the UN General Assembly here Thursday.

Fernando Lara Bustamante, foreign minister of Costa Rica, said in a review of the world's trouble spots that blood continued to flow on the Vietnam peninsula.

His government hoped that an end to the Vietnam conflict, which threatened to bring the whole of mankind to the brink of nuclear destruction, might be achieved through delegates to the UN.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—The following were received by His Majesty the King during the week ending September 28:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah; Dr. Mohammad Anas, Minister Without Portfolio; Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Afghan delegate to UNESCO; Lt-Gen. Abdul Rahim Naseri, Commander of Gendarmerie and Police; Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, Governor and caretaker Mayor of Kabul; Abdul Qadir Qazi, Governor of Chakhansoor; Dr. Mohammad Naser Keshawar, Governor of Balkh; Lt-Gen. Mohammad Sayed, Commander of the Kandahar garrison, and Mullah Sahib Gayan. His Majesty also received Andre Mathiot, the French lawyer who is a visiting professor at Kabul University.

Pazhwak Meets Foreign Ministers

KABUL, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan's permanent representative at the United Nations, recently met British Foreign Secretary George Brown, Arthur Goldberg, chief of the U.S. delegation to the UN and Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko separately and exchanged views on issues before the 22nd General Assembly.

Reception Held In Honour Of Hanka

KABUL, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—A luncheon was held by Kabul University Thursday at the Spozhmal restaurant in honour of Czech Deputy Minister of Higher Education Dr. Hanka.

First Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Akram, officials of the Foreign Ministry and the charge d'affaires of the Czech embassy participated.

Dr. Hanka, accompanied by Dr. Durian Ludwig, president of the foreign relations department of the Education Ministry of Czechoslovakia, met Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari Thursday morning.

Dr. Hanka also paid a courtesy call on Dr. Mohammad Siddiq, the vice rector of Kabul University. Later he visited the Colleges of Science and Education. He also held talks with the deans of various colleges.

Johnson Declares Readiness To Talk To Ho And Others

The president, in a lengthy defence of his Southeast Asia policies, also said the United States was willing immediately to stop aerial and naval bombardment of North Vietnam "when this will lead promptly to productive discussion."

But in a reference to his previous demands for a mutual de-escalation of hostilities he added in prepared remarks a dinner of state legislators here: "we would assume that while discussions proceed, North Vietnam would not take advantage of the bombing cessation."

He said the United States had made these proposals time and again but Hanoi had not accepted them.

"It is by Hanoi's choice—not ours, not the world's that war continues." In his latest appeal for a peaceful settlement of the war, the president said: "We and our South Vietnamese allies are wholly ready to negotiate now."

"I am ready to have Secretary (of State Dean) Rusk meet with their foreign minister tomorrow."

"I am ready to send a trusted representative to any spot on this earth to talk in secret with a spokesman for Hanoi."

WHO To Boycott Portuguese Colonies

BRAZZAVILLE, Sept. 30, (AFP).—The World Health Organisation's Committee for Africa, in conference here, Wednesday decided to continue its health services boycott on Portuguese territories.

The resolution as proposed by Mali says that WHO aid "cannot benefit in the present circumstances the African population oppressed by Portuguese colonialism and racial discrimination."

A rider to the main resolution nevertheless commits members "to do everything possible to protect and promote the health and rights of the people of Portugal's African colonies."

The French delegation expressed the view that the two parts of the resolution were in contradiction, but it was passed without discussion.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

World Finance Meeting In Rio de Janeiro

The meeting of the finance ministers and the directors of the central banks from 106 nations which ended in Rio de Janeiro Friday has made many important decisions. Among other things they have evaluated the international monetary situation and the operation of the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Agency.

The meeting, significant from the point of view of size and subject matter, should also have considered who should succeed George D. Woods, director of the World Bank, who reportedly wishes to retire. The replacement for the vital position must be equal to its delicate and momentous responsibilities.

High on the agenda was the problem of international liquidity. The ten big industrial nations, which claim two-thirds of the world's gold and reserve currency, in their meeting last month decided to raise and enlarge the currency reserves in the international markets.

The demand for reserves has greatly increased both because of the development projects of the rising nations and the increase of population.

But every aspect of the decision to increase reserves should be studied—including the possible danger of inflation in some countries. That is why International financial and monetary circles are anxiously awaiting the impact of the deliberations in Rio.

Contributions from developed nations to the International Development Agency, which allows easy terms for its loans have decreased in recent years. Its shortage of funds means it cannot meet all the applications it receives for loans. Some reports indicate the agency finds it increasingly difficult to raise funds.

Although the ten developed industrial nations have agreed to increase the volume of liqui-

dity, they have failed to help this international agency engaged in promoting development of the raising nations of Asia and Africa.

Afghanistan was represented at this meeting by Finance Minister Dr. Abdul Karim Hakimi and President of D'Afghanistan Bank, Habibullah Mall Achekzal. Like every other developing country at the meeting, Afghanistan was interested in measures whereby rising Afro-Asian countries will be able to receive more aid on easy terms to meet the costs of development.

Some of countries willing to contribute to the International Development Agency put strings on the money they give. This results in a kind of discrimination among aid-receiving countries, since normally those nations which are members of military blocs are given priority in the distribution of aids.

The meeting also discussed the problems of national currencies in the light of development and the role of standby agreements with the International Monetary Fund. Many developing nations including Afghanistan need such standby agreements.

Money stabilisation in these countries, their present reserves, the rise in the price index and its effect on the holdings of the central banks, are some other problems which were handled by the meeting.

Identical measures adopted by finance ministries and central banks of the many countries could in the long run pave the way for the establishment of one currency for the whole world.

The fact that the meeting was held in Brazil, itself a developing country, may mean that the industrial and financial giants may pay more attention to the plight of developing countries.

Food For Thought

Once a word leaves your mouth

you can't control it.

Possibilities For New Arms Race Increasing

The "thin" anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system, which is to be installed in the United States according to McNamara's announcement in San Francisco on September 17, will consist of enough radar and missiles to protect vital targets against a Chinese attack with fairly elementary nuclear weapons.

The Nike-X defence system will be an overall "umbrella" of long-range defensive missiles and an additional "terminal" defence of specific targets at a lower level with shorter range missiles. The long-range missile the Spartan, is controlled by high speed computers and broad-beamed radars and would intercept attacking rockets in outer space.

Its nuclear warhead would explode in the path of the attacking missile, releasing X-rays which would destroy both real and decoy rockets.

Any attacking missiles which slip through this defence would be intercepted by the high acceleration Sprint rocket which can intercept in the earth's atmosphere as little as 20 seconds away from the target. The warheads on "Sprint" are smaller than on "Spartan" because of the danger of fall-out.

The "thin" ABM defence system differs from the full scale system only in the quantity of missiles used; and it is on this point that controversy over the decision to install the system has arisen.

For the cost of developing the radar and missiles is the same, no matter how many are needed; it is only in the scale of production that money can be saved and that the "thin" system differs from the full-scale system.

Moreover, as the Chinese nuclear capability expands, so much the size of the American ABM system; and—say the critics—the Soviet Union might regard it as a defence against a Russian attack, thus sparking off a further highly expensive arms race.

In his announcement, McNamara stated that although the size of the United States' nuclear force still outnumbered the Russians by a ratio of approximately 3:1 (though it is now slightly less and probably diminishing), this superiority means little.

Even with our current superiority, or indeed with any numerical superiority realistically attainable, the blunt, inescapable fact remains that the Soviet Union could still—with its present forces—effectively destroy the U.S. even after absorbing the full weight of an American first strike.

McNamara appealed to the Soviet Union to agree to limit, and even reduce, surplus stocks of nuclear weapons. The current surplus, he said, stemmed from mutual misunderstandings of each other's intentions in 1961.

But that misunderstanding was now being repeated since "the plain fact of the matter is that we are now facing a situation analogous to the one we faced in 1961; we are uncertain of the Soviet's intentions."

Now if the Soviet Union is faced with an American defence system which appears to upset the "balance of terror" that now exists, then it may be tempted to embark either on the manufacture of many more intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) or the installation of a similar system of defence to that of the Americans.

The cost of the "thin" system alone will cost the United States \$5,000 million (though this in a defence budget of \$70,000 million is a relatively small proportion). A full scale system however would cost at least \$40,000 million and it is not surprising, therefore, that McNamara wants to avoid this expense.

Yet, the Soviet Union has already developed a thin ABM system of its own, deployed around Moscow and probably around Leningrad. This action is explained by firstly the United States' nuclear strength, and secondly the Russians' traditional preference for defensive strategy.

If these two factors are taken into account, Soviet reluctance to discuss an ABM moratorium becomes clear.

On the other hand, it is unlikely that Russia would wish to install a full-scale "heavy" ABM system, since it is as unwilling as the United States to embark on such a ruinously expensive programme and in so doing upset the present perilous balance.

Kosygin, is anxious to keep military expenditure down in favour of an ambitious programme of economic development.

McNamara pointed out most definitely that the new ABM system was to be deployed against a hypothetical Chinese attack, and not against a Soviet one. But most experts seem to agree that the danger from China is not the whole story.

Once it became plain that Russia was not interested in an ABM moratorium, the American decision became inevitable. They could not run the risk of a Soviet technological breakthrough in missile defence which would upset the existing balance.

There is also no doubt that McNamara was subjected to considerable domestic public pressure. With election year just round the corner, no party could expose itself to the charge of "neglecting national security."

Britain's reaction to the American decision has been surprisingly strong, in view of its acceptance of and agreement with American policies in the past. The British government seems to have three main reasons for concern.

Firstly, it fears the installation of ABM prejudice the chances of getting a nuclear nonproliferation treaty at Geneva.

Secondly, the existence of an American defence system is bound to emphasise the vulnerability of West Europe, which has no such system (so far an efficient defence system against medium-range—as distinct from intercontinental—attacking missile has not been devised).

Thirdly, fears have been expressed that the United States can test the system only by resuming atmospheric nuclear testing, thus breaking the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. (FWF)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isiah* carried an editorial stressing the need for the developed countries to adopt a more liberal attitude towards commercial exchanges with the developing nations.

Ever since the establishment of the European Common Market foreign trade of the developing nations has suffered from high tariffs imposed on their exports by the ECC countries.

The Council of Europe, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank meetings in Rio de Janeiro as well as the United Nations have been discussing this problem.

The developing countries have many problems to solve including illiteracy, poverty and exploitation of their natural resources. The only source of revenue they have to finance these operations is the primary goods they produce.

Foreign aid, of course, helps but it is neither unlimited nor permanent. In any event, loans have to be repaid.

Similarly, though, developed nations are willing to give aid to the developing countries in order to bridge the gap between them and the rich countries, as no permanent arrangement to safeguard developing nations' foreign trade is made no amount of foreign aid can produce the right results, the editorial said.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor urging the Ministry of Public Health to commission a team to inspect the procedures in various hospitals of the capital and the provinces.

Speaking of personal experience, the writer complained that he had to waste days on end to get a particular doctor (an orthopedic expert) to examine his child. Even waiting such a long time he did not succeed and had to refer to a private practitioner.

The writer expressed certainty that the physician in question could not have been that busy. The existence of travelling inspectors would greatly help improve the situation in the clinics, the letter said.

Thursday's *Anis* carried a letter to the editor signed Mohammad Hassan Saif forwarding some proposals to the bus company and traffic authorities for the improvement of the city transport facilities.

The number of buses on each route should be increased. These buses should be numbered and a timetable should be erected at both ends of the line. This will make it possible for passengers to know exactly what number bus should be coming at any particular time.

The buses should only stop at official bus stops. Every bus has a front and back entrance. The front entrance should be used exclusively

by women. Old and ugly buses should not be allowed to be used. Should all or even some of these suggestions be carried out, the letter said, there will be a marked improvement in the transport system.

As things are at the present it is "hell" to travel anywhere by the city buses especially during the rush hours.

World Press

The magazine *Japanese Fighters* acclaims "the great victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought" and the great proletarian cultural revolution in China in an article dedicated to the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The article was written by the editorial board of the magazine.

It pointed out that the victory of the Chinese revolution had changed the balance of forces between the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world on the one hand and imperialism and its lackeys on the other. Imperialism and feudalism had been overthrown in China, it said.

A Nigerian journalist, Kagu Damboa, was reported killed Tuesday in Naukka while covering the civil war for his newspaper, the state-owned *Morning Post*.

He is the first Nigerian journalist to die at the front since the fighting started.

Damboa, 40, was reported shot by mistake.

The *Ceylon Daily News* criticised the new Soviet aid agreement with North Vietnam.

It said: "The South Vietnamese and Southeast Asians now face the prospect of increased fighting in South Vietnam. Thus the possibility of any lessening in the war does not seem to be in sight."

In London, *The Daily Telegraph*, noting the Soviet Union's commitment to provide North Vietnam free of charge with all the weapons and other aid she needs, said: "If the Russian statement is to be taken at its face value, then indeed the war could continue for a very long time

and expand even more dangerously. In Accra, Ghana, *The Daily Graphic* said the Soviet offer to provide massive military aid to North Vietnam "is a complete demonstration of the contempt in which the Soviet Union holds the peace offer of the United States in this theatre of war and in other areas of tension around the globe."

The Times in an editorial drew attention to the "rapid rise" to power in Bombay of the Shiv Sena, "volunteer army of Maharashtrian loyalists," and said it would be the enemy of Bombay's outward-looking liveliness.

In a report, the newspaper's correspondent, Peter Hazelhurst, said the Shiv Sena, dedicated to driving out non-Maharashtrians out of Maharashtra, had grown into a potential political party of some strength.

"The names Shiv Sena is already whispered throughout India, and its critics are describing it as an Indian Ku-Klux-Klan," he wrote.

"Accused of using tactics of terror to intimidate Southerners, the organisation has also been described as Fascist and Gestapo-like by those who oppose it. It has reached the attention of the Prime Minister and the President, who have publicly condemned its methods."

In Algeria's opinion the United Nations needs a "far-reaching transformation" to get it out of the present stage of fruitless debate and enable it to take effective decisions.

A leading article in the newspaper *El Moudjahid* noted that UN Secretary-General U Thant had described the world situation as frightening.

Why South Africa Wants Southwest Africa

After the defeat of the German colonists by the South Africans during the First World War, South Africa was given the mandate of Southwest Africa by the League of Nations.

Very little supervision was exercised by the League; written petitions from South Africans were accepted and South Africa was required to submit a report from time to time on the territory.

After the World War II, South Africa became the only mandatory power to refuse to conclude a trusteeship agreement to replace the old mandate system.

It feared that the United Nations would supervise the administering powers more stringently than previously. Since then, South Africa has ignored the UN General Assembly's annual resolution calling upon South Africa to place Southwest Africa under trusteeship.

On three occasions—in 1950 and 1956—the International Court of Justice gave Advisory Opinions: that South Africa's Mandate had not lapsed as South Africa contended and that, if it had lapsed, South Africa would have no further right to the territory; that as a mandatory power, South Africa must submit reports on its mandatory territory; and that the General Assembly was entitled to hear oral petitions from Southwest Africans even though the League of Nations had not done so. South Africa ignored these Opinions.

In 1960, Liberia and Ethiopia, as the only black African states to have been members of the League of Nations, brought a case against South Africa in the International Court of Justice.

They questioned South Africa's right to act as a mandatory power because the application of apartheid in the mandatory territory was inconsistent with its international obligation to promote "the well-being and development" of "peoples not yet under the strenuous conditions of the modern world."

On July 18, 1966, after six years of legal discussion, the judges at The Hague ruled that Ethiopia and Liberia had no legal right to bring such a case against South Africa. South Africa was not alone in interpreting this as a green-light for apartheid.

At the subsequent session of the UN General Assembly, the delegates fiercely condemned South Africa's attitude to Southwest Africa, and passed a motion depriving South Africa of its Mandate and asking for the establishment of a committee to consider ways of taking over Southwest Africa and granting it full independence.

Although the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain had joined the other states in their condemnation, they have refused to be drawn into either an economic or military conflict with South Africa.

Why has South Africa battled with world opinion for nearly half a century over this arid stretch of land of 318,099 square miles with its population of only 600,000 people?

Southwest Africa is potentially enormously rich, particularly in relation to its population, but investment in the diamond and base-metal mining industry is international and not confined to South Africa.

South Africa's chief interest in the territory is its defence aspect. It is the essential piece in the jigsaw which goes to make a solid block of white-dominated southern Africa.

In its "fortress" policy, South Africa has gradually tightened its grip on Southwest Africa until the mandated territory is scarcely more than another South African province.

On assuming the Southwest African mandate, South Africa retained the German administrative division of the territory into the "police zone" and the "tribal areas."

The police zone occupies three-quarters of the land and contains most of the mines and the fertile coastal strip where there is profitable fish farming and karakal (Persian lamb) sheep farming.

On the Nationalists' accession to power in South Africa in 1948, apartheid was legally introduced into the police zone. At the same time, Southwest Africa was granted representation in the South African Parliament in Pretoria.

All six members of parliament were white. This was in addition to the already existing 18-member Southwest Legislative Assembly in Windhoek, six of whom are appointed by South Africa. One of these designated members is chosen by Pretoria for his knowledge of "the reasonable wants and wishes of the non-European races."

Black Southwest Africans have no vote. In 1954, Pretoria's Minister of Bantu Affairs took over control of the black African population from the Southwest African Legislative Assembly.

Half of the black Africans live in the 18 reserves scattered through the police zone, rigidly separated from the whites by a compulsory 500 yards buffer strip.

The rest of the black Africans live in the Tribal areas in the north, of which the largest are Ovamboland and Okavango. They are ruled by traditional chief who are controlled by the Pretoria Minister of Bantu Affairs.

The northern quarter of Southwest Africa is the most densely populated, with 44 per cent of the total population. The Africans live by subsistence farming and by working in the mines and farms outside their tribal areas and reserves.

Entry and exit from the tribal areas and reserves are controlled by a pass system. A witness at the terrorist trial claimed that the only way for an Ovambo to leave Ovamboland was to sign contracts for jobs in the mines and farms paying only £1 to £3 a month. Recruiting is done by the official South African labour authority.

The South African government announced on March 22 this year that South Africa would offer Ovamboland partial self-government which could lead to complete independence. If this offer is put into effect, Ovamboland could in effect become South Africa's second "Bantustan" after the Transkei.

It will get £15,300,000 in the next five years to be spent on public services and stock breeding and it is envisaged that the land reserved for it will cover up to a third of the territory, with the remaining white fifth of the population occupying the other two thirds.

There are two African political bodies—SWANU (Southwest African National Union), supported mainly by the intellectual and urban groups, and SWAPO (Southwest African People's Organisation) which started among the Ovambos and is now nationwide. In 1963 the exiled leaders of the two groups formed a joint nationalist organisation called the Southwest Freedom Fighters Open United Front, based in Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania. (Contd. on page 4)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

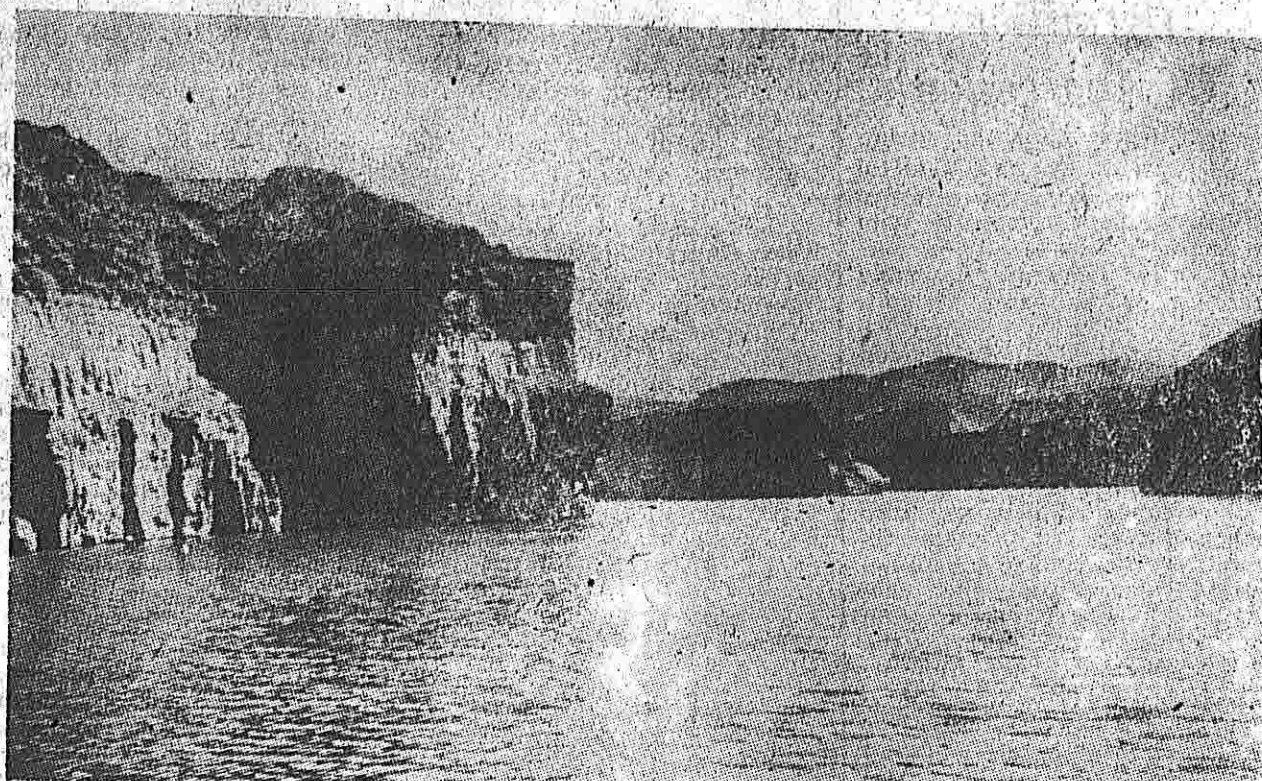
S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard
number 23043, 24028, 20026

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58
Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59



A corner of Bande Amir's fabulous Dam of Anger.

Where Greenwich Mean Time Began

Good King Charles II wanted an observatory to chart the sky so that his ships could sail straight. So in 1675 he ordered one to be built at Greenwich, "in royal fashion," which meant they made it of old bricks from a demolished fort, and raised the money by the sale of spoiled gunpowder.

When built a grand house for the Astronomer Royal, and at the bottom of the garden he built a little observatory. The first Astronomer Royal was Flamsteed, who was given £100 a year to buy tools and another £28 for other "expenses," and when he died his widow took all the instruments away. Since then other astronomers have bought new instruments, and built on new bits of the observatory.

Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Bliss, Maskelyne and others worked there during four centuries, until the last observation was made on March 30, 1954, and the astronomers went off to Herstmonceux where the air was clearer. But now the old observatory has been res-

tored: recently it was opened by the present Astronomer Royal, and it will be open to all.

It is a beautiful place, with so much to see because so much was done here. Here they as good as invented precise longitude and latitude, made the first accurate star catalogue, gave the world standard time and the theory of universal gravity, discovered that the axis of the earth wobbles a bit round the poles, and defined the Prime Meridian of the World.

Here are Flamsteed's angle-clock, made by Thomas Tompion, 1691, and Bradley's eight ft. brass mural quadrant made in 1750 by John Bird, grandfather of the Bird's Cuslar man. And many other instruments, most of them the originals, some of them models made from old prints and after a careful reading of Latin texts.

As you walk round you find there are three meridians, not one. First Flamsteed's meridian of 1681, marked in the

floor by a brass line; then a little to the east, Bradley's meridian of 1750; and then, 19 ft. to the east of that again, Airy's of 1850. In calculations, the difference was easily allowed for.

This last meridian is the one tourists jump over nowadays. And it is also (said Commander H.D. Howse, conducting a party of reporters the one adopted in 1884 by all the civilised countries of the world, except Ireland, which insisted that the true meridian was at Dublin, and France, which insisted that it was to be found 9 minutes 21 seconds of time west of Paris—and that, if you work it out, brings you to Greenwich.

NEW VICTORIES IN SHANGHAI INDUSTRY

Late on the night of March 20, workers in the automatic pure-oxygen top-blown converter shop of the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Works excitedly phoned the Jiefang Ribao (Liberation Daily) to report that they had just made their highest daily output since this shop, operating with the world's most modern technology, went into operation. Reports rolled in from factory after factory announcing fulfilment ahead of schedule or overfulfilment of state first-quarter production plans. A production high tide resulting from grasping the revolution got under way in China's biggest industrial base.

In early January the city's proletarian revolutionaries, with the working class as their main force, had beaten back another counter-revolutionary counterattack by driving out the ill wind of economism fanned up by a handful of persons in the former municipal party committee who were taking the capitalist road.

Soon afterwards the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, now the city's highest provisional organ of power, was born. It was formed according to the principle of a "three-in-one" combination of representatives of the revolutionary mass organisations, revolutionary leading cadres and leading members of the Shanghai Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In factories and other enterprises where power was seized, revolutionary committee consisting of revolutionary cadres, worker representatives and representatives of militia units were set up at the factory and workshop level.

In the 17 years since the liberation, Shanghai's industry has scored great successes.

A sinking feeling overcame my exhilaration when I saw Bande Amir's famous Dam of Anger a few weeks ago. Admired for their royal beauty, these sapphire jewels in the heart of the Hazarajat are slowly losing their natural splendour as the number of visitors increases.

Just a few kilometres away was the pastoral scene of Hauz Shah—a virginal green meadow in the lap of the mountains with a necklace of sparkling water and placid animals grazing on the fresh breast of the hill.

But on the shores of water so limpid that fish ten metres down are vivid gliding apparitions is all the repugnant refuse of picnickers and campers.

Since the lakes are off the main road and I was travelling by truck I had to get off at Koh-e Kenak, a two-hour walk from the lakes through wheat fields not yet golden for the September harvest.

As I descended the trail from the windy heights of the plateau, the Dam of Anger appeared as an overflowing cup of lapis blue against the 100-foot cliffs of faded magenta.

I sat on the bluff across from the shrine and glimpsed the turquoise gleam of the shallower third lake through the gorge. I watched the water shade to inky blue as the sun sank and the breeze cooled.

The Dam of Anger was built by the calcium deposits of centuries of centuries of spring

water from Kaprak and possibly from the bottom of the lake itself.

But the legend of the creation of five lakes is more romantic.

Long ago, in the time of the wise and powerful king, Babur, for whom the mighty Koh-e Baba are named, Kaprak's springs gushed forth, sending torrents of water through the gorge and flooding the countryside.

To prevent disaster Babur ordered a dam built. The people toiled day and night, but still the deluge raged.

Then Caliph Ali intervened. With his great sword Zulfiqar he lopped off the mountain tops into the river, forming the Dam of Zulfiqar.

Then he tore trees and plants from the mountainsides and made the Dam of Savory, named for the sweet-smelling mint that flourishes in the area.

The women of the kingdom had made cheese to help Caliph Ali. He took it all and dumped it into the river to make the Dam of Cheese.

But still the floods did not cease. This infuriated Ali, and he heaved huge boulders at the river, making the Dam of Anger.

This dam held back the water and only a few streams spilled over the top. Babur ordered his slaves to build the Dam of Ghulaman so the people of his kingdom could use the water for irrigation and milling, which they still do today.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Sanai, published in the capital of the Ghaznavid kings, Ghazni raises a very interesting question: what is the use of promoting writing in the country by awarding special prizes when those works themselves remain unpublished.

The press department of the 40s, the Press and Information Ministry of the 50s and the Information and Culture Ministry of the 60s all have been awarding considerable sums to writers each year.

Thousands of works have been awarded prizes but very few of them found their way to the printers the editorial says.

Establishing a book publishing organisation, the editorial goes on, was a step in the right direction but the organisation has failed so far to publish many of the books which have won prizes. It uses other criteria to make selections.

We do not mean to underline the services of the organisation, the editorial says. It renders valuable service by publishing scores of books in the course of a year, and, we are sure, under the able management of Abdul Haq Walaah it will become a viable institution serving the public. Nevertheless we find ourselves compelled to draw their attention to publishing more of the books which win prizes.

Badakhshan, remote Faizabad's daily, comments on the electorate's expectations from their deputies in the Wolesi Jirgah when they come home during the parliament's recess.

It is only natural the editorial says, that the electorate in any constituency should like to know how many of the promises given them during the election campaigns have been fulfilled by their deputies, or at least, how much effort they have to fulfill them.

The paramount question for the people is a test of their own ability to choose who represent them to guard their interests.

The deputies returning from Kabul are dutybound to present a balance sheet of their performance in parliament. If they do not do so, or if they forget their promises, the people have a right to demand that their deputies carry out their duties.

We are insinuating that any particular deputy is guilty of such negligence. But it is appropriate, at a time when parliament is in recess, to bring this question up.

People hear government officials all the time. But when the people hear the people they elect to the legislature they naturally become more aware as citizens, and thus are able to exercise better judgment, concludes the editorial.

There was a change in the editorial board of the daily *Bedar* of Mazare Sharif. Editor Ghulam Habib Nawabi was replaced by Mohammad Akbar Erfaqi.

Both are veterans of the newspaper world of Afghanistan but Habib Nawabi had a special attachment to Balkh province. This is very much evident in his last editorial in the paper entitled "The Information Department's Share of Work in Balkh."

Says Nawabi, "The third time around I worked as editor of *Bedar* for over one year. I am not going to make an inventory of my achievements here as the pages of *Bedar* can easily do it themselves."

Instead Nawabi pledges he will return for another term when he recovers from the illness which is responsible for his resignation.

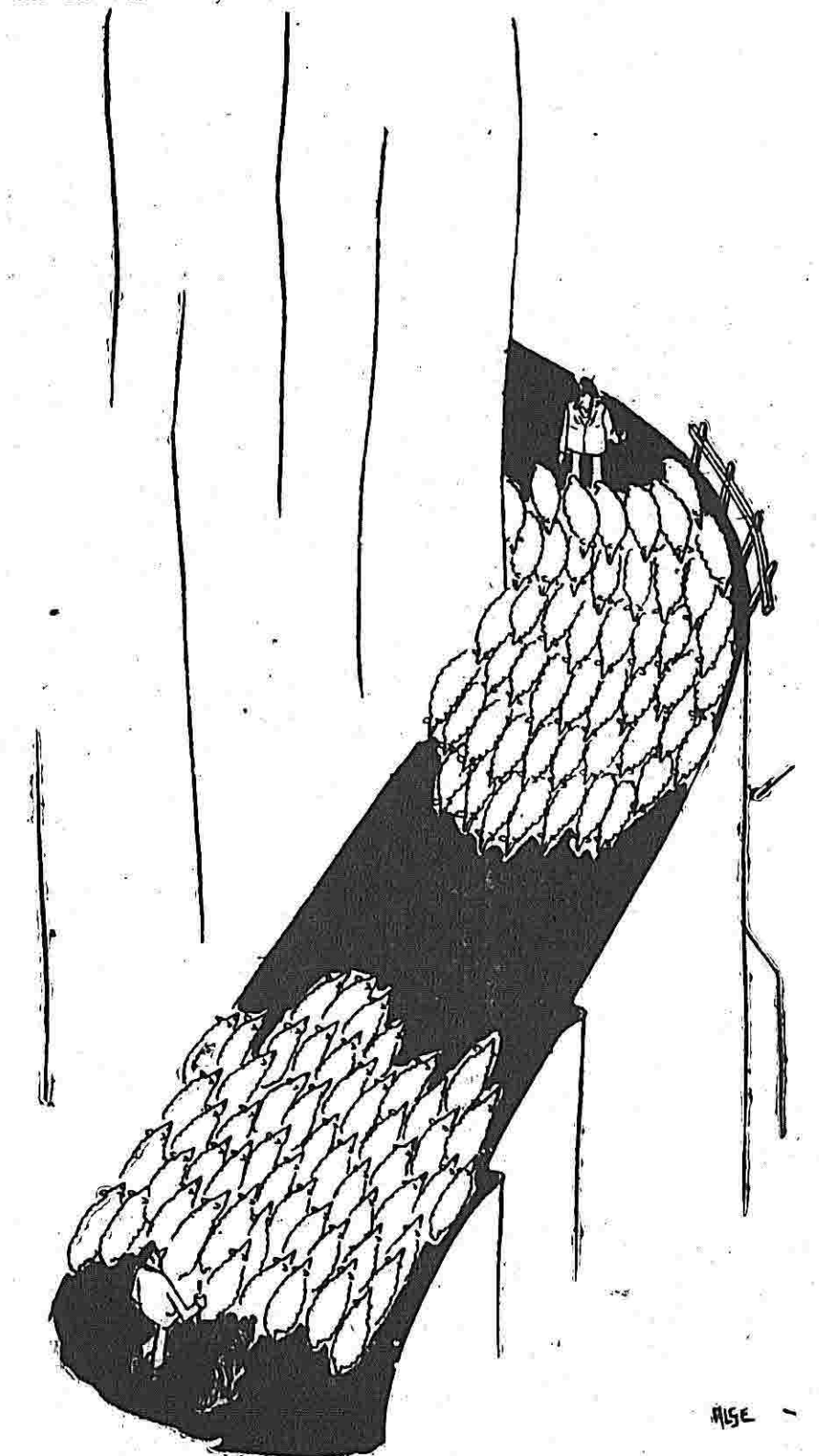
He says "I have completed the Nainama, Rabi'a Balkhi, from Balkh to Konia and Naser Khosrau, all of which reveal the wealth of literature and folklore of famed Balkh but I'm not half way through yet. I have much unfinished business to attend to here."

This week's batch of *Parwan*, the publication of Charikar, Parwan, where the grapes are good and abundant, the air fresh and the outlook for growth fine with the Parwan irrigation project underway, is concerned as ever with human behaviour; this week's topics were concerned with nothing less than impeccable conduct on part of all humanity.

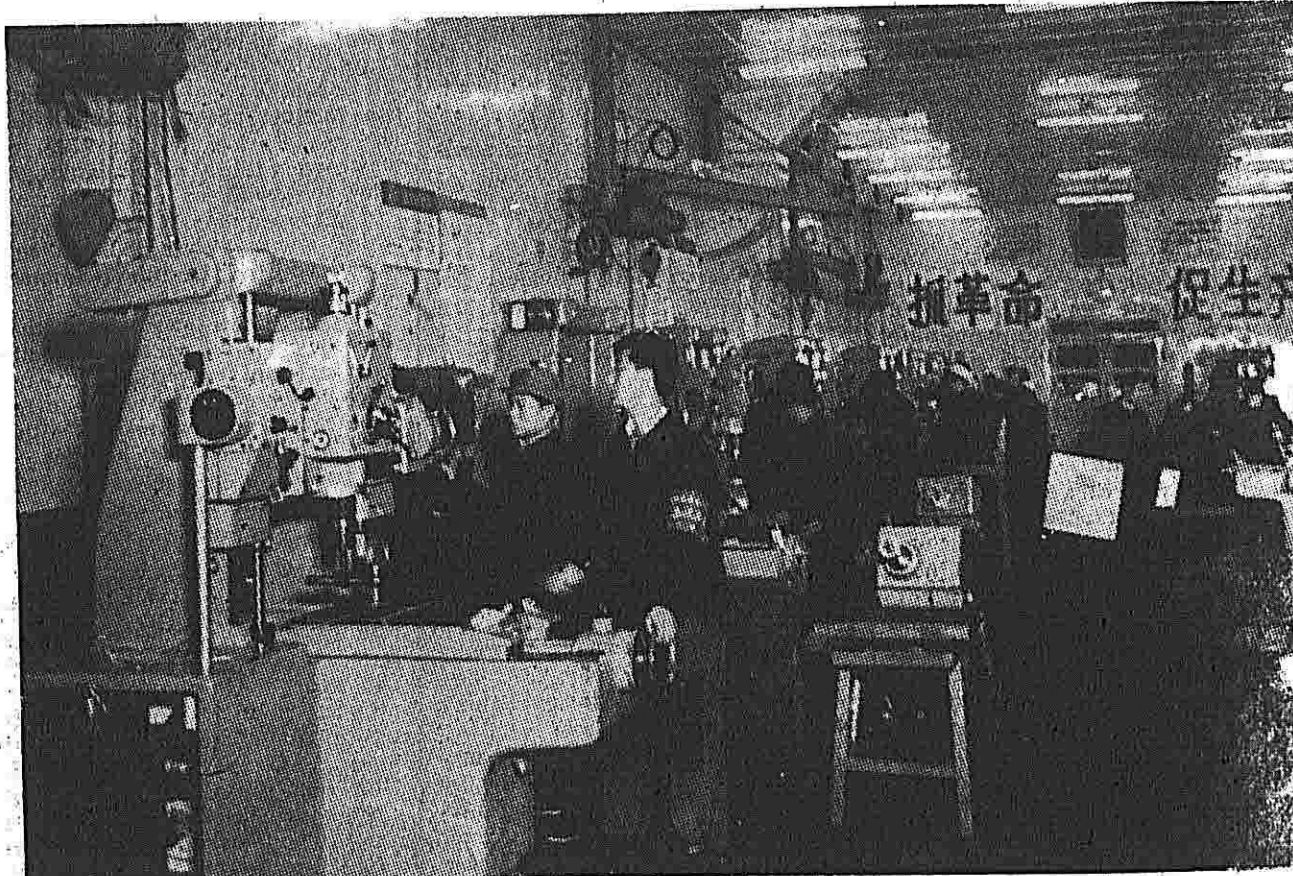
Sample editorials: Suspicion and Doubtfulness, Futility, Advice for Lovers and the like.

It will be no wonder if editor Delbar Samson continues in the footsteps of his predecessor Maulana Basha, who now serves as a general of publicity (some times called the enlightenment department in the Ministry of Information and Culture).

Get your
copy of the
Kabul Times
Annual at
the Khyber.
Af. 110.



A tractor plant in Shanghai which overfulfilled the first half-year's planned quotas by 18 per cent over that period of last year.



A new product—highly precision boring machine, manufactured by the Peking No. 2 machine tool plant.

machine, manufactured by the Peking No. 2 machine tool plant.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

KABUL, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Sadullah Ghauzy, director of the Political Relations Department of the Foreign Ministry, left for New York Thursday to attend the UN General Assembly as a member of the Afghan delegation.

Dr. Mohammad Sami Faryad, director of the Maternity Hospital of Herat, left for Paris Thursday for studies under a French government scholarship.

Torilal Etemadi, chief of the Afghan Cultural Mission in Beirut, left for the United States to participate in a conference on education in Williamsburg, Virginia. Two hundred delegates from countries are participating in the conference.

Mohammad Tahir and Zabiullah, officials of the Kabul Municipal Corporation, left for the Soviet Union Thursday for further studies.

Mohammad Anwar Zamani, an official at the Kabul silt, left for the Soviet Union for further studies under a Soviet government scholarship.

Miss Sheema Qaderie, an assistant teacher in the College of Law and Political Science, who had gone to France under a French government scholarship seven months ago, returned to Kabul Thursday.

Fifteen nurses of the Ministry of Public Health left for the Federal Republic of Germany to attend three-year courses under FRG-government scholarships.

Abdul Wahib Tarzi, president of the Afghan Tourist Bureau, left for Tokyo Thursday to attend the executive committee meeting of the International Official Tourist Organizations. The committee meets every two years.

Ali Ahmad Alizai, a science teacher in Nedjat High School, left for Austria Thursday under an Austrian government programme.

Ali Ahmad Khoram, president of planning in the Planning Ministry, left Thursday for the United States to participate in a course in banking organised by the World Bank.

Dr. Mohammad Sarwar Hadi, director of the Bost hospital, left for Beirut under a USAID programme for further study in public health.

Ghulam Hazrat, an official of Ariana Afghan Airlines who had gone to India a month ago, returned to Kabul Thursday.

South Africa

(Contd. from page 2)

After the disappointing judgement at the International Court of Justice in 1966, SWAPO declared that its leaders throughout the world were returning home to liberate Southwest Africa by force.

After several terrorist incursions against Ovambo tribal leaders, the South African government brought in a very severe Terrorist Bill in June of this year under which terrorism becomes a capital crime, and the definition of "terrorism" has been criticised as excessively wide—with the onus on accused people to prove their innocence.

The Republic has given clear notice of its intention to stamp out any manifestation of terrorism.

(FWF)

Weather Forecast

Skies in the central parts of Afghanistan will be partly cloudy. The rest of the country will have blue skies.

Yesterday the warmest spot in the country was Bost with a high of 36 C, 97 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of -2 C, 28 F. Wind spell was knots per hour (3mph) in Kabul.

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 14 C, 57 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	26 C	5 C
	79 F	41 F
Kandahar	34 C	11 C
	93 F	52 F
Herat	33 C	11 C
	91 F	52 F
Ghazni	23 C	6 C
	73 F	43 F
Khost	29 C	12 C
	84 F	53 F
Sharak (Ghor)	20 C	2 C
	68 F	36 F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m. American film in Farsi **HOW THE WEST WAS WON**.

Sunday 7:30 show in English

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10:30 p.m. American film in Farsi **HOW THE WEST WAS WON**.

Indonesia Executes Officers Who Attempted 1965 Coup

JAKARTA, Sept. 30, (Reuter).—Indonesia has executed the first batch of officers who led the 1965 attempted coup—almost exactly two years after the upheaval which plunged the nation into a bloodbath.

Lt. Col. Untung, former battalion commander in deposed President Sukarno's palace guard who triggered the uprising, was executed by firing squad on Wednesday in a military prison near the West Java capital of Bandung, informed sources said.

Two other officers also shot were former Air Force Major Sujono and former Lt. Ngadimo Hadiswignjo.

All three were sentenced to death by a special military court last year. Army leader and acting President Gen. Suharto rejected their appeals for clemency.

Their relatives were allowed a final meeting before the executions, the sources said.

Untung was the man who sent raiding parties to capture and murder six top generals on October 1, 1965, the morning of the coup bid.

The generals, now martyrs in Indonesian modern history, were found slumped at the roof of a disused well near Halim Air Base, just outside Jakarta.

The outrage over their killing spurred Gen. Suharto and other military leaders into immediate action to crush the coup.

It led to the army takeover throughout 1966 and President Sukarno's final downfall early this year.

Sujono, former commandant of Halim Base, was found guilty of writing out the order for the generals' murder, and training 3,000 rebels to fight.

Three former Indonesian cabinet ministers, including the once powerful ex-Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio, are still in detention, under sentence of death.

China's 442nd Warning

PEKING, Sept. 30, (Hsinhua).—A U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters east of the Huangchi peninsula in Fukien province three times between 04:15 hours on September 25 and 08:16 hours on September 26.

Another U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters east of Choushan Islands off Chekiang province three times between 06:35 hours and 15:25 hours on September 25.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has been authorised, in relation to these provocations by U.S. warships, to issue the 442nd serious warning.

World News In Brief

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 30, (Reuter).—Pope Paul warned against radical misguided Church thinking when he opened the first Synod of Bishops here Friday, bringing together once more conservatives and radical who clashed at the 1962-63 vatican council.

The synod, attended by nearly 200 cardinals and bishops from around the world, is the most important event in the Roman Catholic Church since the council. It gives the bishops a bigger voice in running the Church, under the Pope.

ANKARA, Sept. 30, (DPA).—NATO's nuclear planning group expressed the hope again Friday that progress will be made on the way towards the limitation of the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union.

Rounding off its two day meeting here, the group said in a communique it welcomed the U.S. intention to consult fully with its allies, should any new developments turn up in that field.

MOSCOW, Sept. 30, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and Algeria are close to agreement on Soviet technical aid for irrigating the Sahara, the news agency Tass reported Thursday.

Viktor Yegorov chairman of the Soviet Foreign Trade association, Selkhoz Prom Export, told a Tass correspondent that in the past two years Soviet specialists had assisted in the drilling of 40 artesian wells there—and all produced water.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30, (Reuter).—The Common Market Executive Commission has unanimously adopted its report on the consequences of enlarging the European communities through the entry of Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland, authoritative sources said.

The report was finally adopted

Composition Of Lunar Surface Like Earth's

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, (Reuter).—Much of the moon's surface appears to be made up of rock material very similar to that most commonly found on earth, U.S. space agency scientists announced Thursday.

The discovery, made by the Surveyor 5 mooncraft, was described by research scientist Donald Gault by research scientists Donald Gault the entire civilisation of man.

The scientists told a press conference that the spot where the spacecraft landed on September 10 was made up of material containing largely oxygen and silicon just like volcanic rock in Hawaii, Iceland, Brazil, India and many other parts of the earth.

The revolutionary rock analysis experiment was carried out by a tiny polished box aboard the three-legged Surveyor 5, which was launched on September 8 and now lies frozen in the long lunar night. Surveyor 5 was the first of the Surveyor series of exploratory craft—geared to spy out possible sites for manned landings—that undertook a chemical analysis of soil.

Dr. Anthony Turkevich of the University of Chicago, who managed the experiment, said a preliminary assessment showed the moon rock was 58 per cent oxygen, 18.5 per cent silicon and the rest various other chemical elements.

at 1 a.m. (GMT) yesterday after a late night sitting of the 14-member commission and is expected to be communicated to the six member governments today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, (Reuter).—Opponents of the Vietnam war Friday announced plans to shut down the Pentagon with a massive anti-war demonstration on October 21.

The five-sided Pentagon housing the Department of defence and offices of the military chiefs of staff is the world's largest office building.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, (AFP).—Defence Secretary Robert McNamara's plan to quadruple American nuclear power, unofficially reported here Thursday means the United States is likely by 1972 to have a minimum of 7,320 warheads at its disposal, informed sources said.

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 30, (DPA).—South Africa intends to resist "with all means at her disposal" any attempt by the United Nations to take over administration of the territory of South-West Africa.

The South African government has informed UN Secretary General U Thant accordingly, according to a letter published here.

The letter, written by South African Foreign Minister Hildgard Muller on September 29, was in reply to a recent demand from the UN South-West Africa council for a statement as to what the South African government intended to do about handing over administration of the former German colony to the council.

1966 Ag. Exports Improve Over '65, FAO Reports

ROME, Sept. 30, (DPA).—The situation of agricultural exports has improved considerably in 1966 as compared to 1965 when there was no increase at all, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) reported yesterday.

The value of world agricultural exports rose by four per cent and the growth reflected increases both in trade volume and in price levels, FAO said.

However, the gain in exports earnings went mainly to developed and centrally-planned economies while developing countries fared poorly.

The FAO commodity review for 1967 published yesterday, said the poor performance of the developing countries reflected the commodity composition of their trade.

But in some cases, too, where the trade situation was basically favourable to exporters—as in the markets for rice, cotton, cocoa and wheat, many developing countries were unable to take advantage of it due to purely fortuitous drops in output or to their inadequate capacity to hold sufficient stocks.

The over-all effect of diverging trends in individual commodity prices was detrimental to developing countries the report said.

The prices of many of their major agricultural exports generally fell, while those of basic foodstuffs which account for much of their agricultural imports were higher along with prices of manufactured products.

UN To Attempt Definition Of Aggression

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, (DPA).—The United Nations General Assembly decided Thursday to discuss the Soviet-proposed item on the definition of "aggression" first in the General Assembly and then in the Legal Committee.

The general assembly decided by 49 votes to 37 with 24 abstentions to reverse a decision by the Main Committee that his point be discussed only by the Legal Committee.

Algeria, on behalf of the Arab delegations, moved that the question be referred to the General Assembly. France then submitted a supplementary motion that it be discussed first by the General Assembly and then by the Legal Committee.

The combined motion was accepted. Observers predict that the General Assembly will now deal with this question, as well as with the Middle East problem which is also on the agenda and Vietnam in propaganda-charged atmosphere.

UN circles regarded it as significant that the Algerian motion would not have been accepted without French help. The United States had moved in the Main Committee that the "aggression" item be discussed in the Legal Committee only.

Portugal Denies Helping Oil Get To Rhodesia

LISBON, Sept. 30, (DPA).—Portugal has denied British charges that oil is reaching the rebel white-minority regime in Rhodesia by way of Lourenco Marques, capital of Portuguese Mozambique.

A formal communique issued by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry Thursday night said Lourenco Marques was not the only way through which oil could reach Rhodesia.

It added that Mozambique itself has no oil, and the importation had not increased since the beginning of the British blockade against Rhodesia.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said in a programme Monday that the blockade of Beira harbour (northeastern Mozambique) continued but oil was reaching Rhodesia through Lourenco Marques.

British Foreign Minister George Brown repeated the charges later at the UN General Assembly.

Portugal on the other hand has been claiming that the naval blockades of Mozambique harbours are causing serious trouble to the Portuguese economy, and has asked Britain for indemnification.

Johnson Points Out Danger Of Atom

VIENNA, Sept. 30, (DPA).—U.S. President Lyndon Johnson warned the delegates to the 11th general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency here Wednesday against the dangers of military uses of atomic energy.

In a message read out by the U.S. chief delegate, Nobel Prize winner Glenn T. Seaborg, Johnson said the atom would be a mighty power to improve life everywhere in the world if its future development were confined to peaceful purposes.

But the atom would become a heavy burden to all if more and more nations put it to military use.

Johnson pointed out that at present the possibility still existed to take action. There was promising progress in Geneva and in the world capitals toward a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

The Vienna conference had the exciting and auspicious task of finding more and better ways to make the atom available for peace and for the good of all humanity.

Seaborg in his address drew a picture of the role of atomic technology in fighting hunger in the world.

He said a dual-purpose installation for the production of nuclear energy and for the desalting of seawater, with a daily output of 1,000 megawatt of electric current and 1,520 million litres of fresh water, would also produce a sufficient quantity of fertiliser, ammonia and phosphorus.

With all these products coming from only one installation, enough grain could be harvested in the now unfertile areas of the world to feed some dozen million people with a daily amount of 2,400 calories.

CHAGHCHARAN TO GET AIRPORT

CHAGHCHARAN, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—Work on an airport, here began yesterday. Ghor Governor Abdul Rasul Pash-toonyar laid the foundation stone of the airport, which will have a 700 m. runway. Abdul Ghafoor, deputy from Chaghcharan to the Wolesi Jirgah, in a speech thanked His Majesty the King for the attention devoted to the development of the country.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—Mahmoud Abawi, a retired general, died at the age of 58 yesterday. He was buried in the Tamin Ansar graveyard in the afternoon.

HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Minister of National Defence General Khan Mohammad and other generals and officials attended the funeral.

Lt. Gen. Abdul Jabar Malikyar spoke of the late general's life.

The general was awarded the

Stor II, Waltia gold medal, Risteen gold and service medals for his meritorious service.

KABUL, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—Elders of independent Northern Pashtoonistan in a message have expressed their happiness over Prime Minister Maiwandwal's recovery from his recent operation and have wished him good health.

KUNDUZ, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—A delegation from the Asian Development Bank arrived here Thursday and inspected experimental farms before returning to Kabul Friday.

MAIMANA, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Hasan, president of planning in the Ministry of Communications, accompanied by two experts, arrived here yesterday to extend the Mazare Sharif-Herat canal to this province, the canal will pass through Jozjan, Fariab and Badghis province.

HERAT, Sept. 30, (Bakhtar).—Asphalting of the Herat-Islam Qala highway will be completed shortly and it is expected to be opened by the end of the current Afghan year.

Deputy Minister of Public Works Eng. Ghausuddin Matin inspected the work on the highway, which is a part of the Asian Highway, Thursday. The highway is 132 km. long and 7 m. wide.

Seminar On Water Supplies Ends

GENEVA, Sept. 30, (DPA).—A 10-day international seminar to study ways of improving community water supplies and economic development in developing countries ended Thursday in Geneva.

The seminar was organised by the World Health Organisation and economists, engineers and public health administrators from 20 countries.

One of the main topics discussed was the level of priority to be given to investment in water supply programmes.

Delegates from many countries pointed out that there are so many other needs in developing countries that competition for capital, skills and materials often impedes the development of community water supplies.

However, conference officials said "great progress" was achieved during discussions on such topics as methods of evaluation of investment in specific projects, planning and economic development, scale and timing of investment and project design.

Campus Adam Goes Round In The Raw

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30, (AFP).—A young man, appropriately named Adam, and his Eve, 18-year-old Patricia, stripped naked on a San Francisco university campus lawn before a crowd of about 1,000 students at noon Thursday.

The anatomy lesson had been announced on posters and handbills, so police also attended. Adam Feldman and Patricia Watt were hustled off to the nearest jail.

But not before Feldman managed to announce a collective strip-tease for the near future, and proclaim that he would feel freer nude in jail than clothed in society.

FOR RENT

Modern house for rent with two floors. Many rooms, three bath rooms. Contact: Nuroz Carpet Export Co. Share Nau, opposite Blue Mosque. Tel: 24035

HOUSES FOR RENT

Four modern houses located opposite the Ministry of Interior. 8 to 12 rooms, bed rooms, modern bath rooms, 5 acre garden and flowing water. House connected to city water and electricity. Ready for rent. Contact phone: 23382

NOTICE

Under the provisions of articles 38 and 40 of the Constitution all individuals and entities are obliged to pay their taxes at specific times.

If any individual or entity fails to comply with this notice he will be liable for payment of surcharge fee. Those who have not paid their taxes, should promptly contact the Income Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance.